

The Parsec-Scale Morphology of Southern GPS Sources

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Abstract

Multi-frequency, multi-epoch ATCA observations of a sample of AGN resulted in the identification of 9 new candidate Giga-hertz Peaked Spectrum (GPS) sources. Here we present Long Baseline Array observations at 4.8 GHz of the four candidates with no previously published VLBI image, and consider these together with previously published VLBI images of the other five sources. We find core-jet or compact double morphologies dominate, with further observations required to distinguish between these two possibilities for some sources. One of the nine candidates, PKS 1831–711, displays appreciable variability, suggesting its GPS spectrum is more ephemeral in nature. We focus in particular on the apparent relationship between a narrow spectral width and “compact double” parsec-scale morphology, finding further examples, but also exceptions to this trend. An examination of the VLBI morphologies high-redshift ($z > 3$) sub-class of GPS sources suggests that core-jet morphologies predominate in this class.

Keywords: galaxies: active – quasars: general

1 INTRODUCTION

GHz-Peaked Spectrum (GPS) sources are defined by a spectral turnover at GHz frequencies (O’Dea 1998). This class has been reported to represent at least 10% of the bright radio source population (O’Dea 1998) although the more recent study by Mingaliev et al. (2013) find that only 1~2% of a sample of ~5000 sources with $S_{5\text{GHz}} > 200$ mJy met their criteria for classification as a GPS source. The catalog of Labiano et al. (2007) contains 172 GPS sources, of which 156 have a flux density (generally, though not exclusively, at 5 GHz) above 200 mJy.

The class of GPS sources contains, amongst others, three distinct sub-classes: (i) radio galaxies, at low redshift, (ii) quasars at relatively high redshift, (iii) flaring active galactic nuclei which temporarily have a peaked spectrum during the spectral evolution of an outburst. Mingaliev et al. (2013) found a quarter of their sample consisted of blazars with spectra that may temporarily had a convex shape while the object was in an active state (see also Lister 2003; Kovalev 2005; Tornaiainen et al. 2008). While all these meet the basic definition of a GPS source, we consider “temporary” GPS sources to be a separate class from “bona fide” or persistent GPS sources, and focus our interest on these.

In addition to the spectral criterion, all three sub-classes of GPS sources above are characterised by compact sub-kpc-scale radio structure. Bona fide GPS

sources are further characterised by low radio polarisation, and low variability at radio wavelengths. An observed anti-correlation between turnover frequency and projected linear size (Fanti et al. 1990; O’Dea & Baum 1997) has led to a model in which GPS sources evolve into Compact Steep Spectrum (CSS) sources, which are typically less than 20 kpc in projected linear size, and possibly then into FR-I and/or FR-II sources (Snellen et al. 2003; Tingay & Edwards 2015).

The identification of the GPS source PKS 2000–330 with a $z = 3.77$ quasar by Peterson et al. (1982) — at the time most distant source known — led O’Dea (1990) to consider the prevalence of GPS quasars at high redshift. Although the population of known $z > 3$ sources at the time was not large, O’Dea found that about half of the known $z > 3$ quasars were GPS sources and additionally that about half of the then known GPS quasars lay in this redshift range. More recently, Coppejans et al. (2015) identified a sample of 33 megahertz peaked-spectrum (MPS) sources and determined redshifts for 24, with an average redshift of 1.3. Five of the sources had $z > 2$, with four fainter sources for which redshifts could not be found, thought to be at even higher redshifts, suggesting that the MPS sources are also good candidates for high-redshift sources. In contrast, however, Mingaliev et al. (2013) reported that there was a deficit of objects at large redshifts with peak frequencies below several GHz.

Early studies of the parsec-scale morphology of GPS source found that many could be characterised as a “compact double”, with two components of comparable flux density separated by up to some tens of milliarcseconds. Stanghellini (2003) concluded that GPS quasars tend to have core-jet or complex morphologies whereas GPS galaxies were more likely to be compact symmetric objects (CSO).

Data from a multi-frequency, multi-epoch ATCA survey (Tingay et al. 2003a) was used to search for new GPS sources (Tingay et al. 2003b; Edwards & Tingay 2004). The survey, which was made in conjunction with the VSOP Survey Program (Hirabayashi et al. 2000), originally contained 212 sources, however 17 of these were dropped after the first few epochs as it was clear they did not meet the criteria for inclusion in the VSOP Survey. The remaining 185 sources were observed at up to 16 epochs between 1996 and 2000 at 1.4, 2.5, 4.8 and 8.6 GHz. The multi-epoch observations allowed determination of the variability index, M , defined as the r.m.s. variation from the mean flux density, divided by the mean flux density. Examination of these data resulted in the identification of 9 new Southern Hemisphere GPS candidates (Tingay et al. 2003b; Edwards & Tingay 2004). In this paper we combine new LBA observations at 4.8 GHz of the four southernmost GPS candidates with published images of the other 5 sources to study the parsec-scale morphologies and the sizes of the compact components in these candidate GPS sources, and consider the implications for the sub-categories of GPS sources listed above. In particular, we examine the correlation between narrow spectral width and compact double morphology suggested by Edwards & Tingay (2004), and the morphology of the high redshift ($z > 3$) sub-class of GPS sources for insights into the nature of these sources.

2 SOURCE CHARACTERISTICS

We list in Table 1 the source classification and redshift, and the 4.8 GHz mean flux density, S_5 , mean fractional polarization, p_5 , and variability index, M_5 , from Tingay et al. (2003a). The width is the FWHM of the fitted spectrum in decades of frequency (see Edwards & Tingay 2004 for details).

The mean variability index at 5 GHz for the 185 sources ranged between 0.01 and 0.43, with a median value of 0.08 (see Tingay et al. 2003a for tabulated values and distributions). The highest observed linear polarisation was 8.19% at 5 GHz, with a median level of 2.2%. Twenty-four sources (13% of the total) had polarisation levels below the reliably measurable level of 0.5%. The nine new GPS candidates identified by Edwards & Tingay (2004) showed the expected low vari-

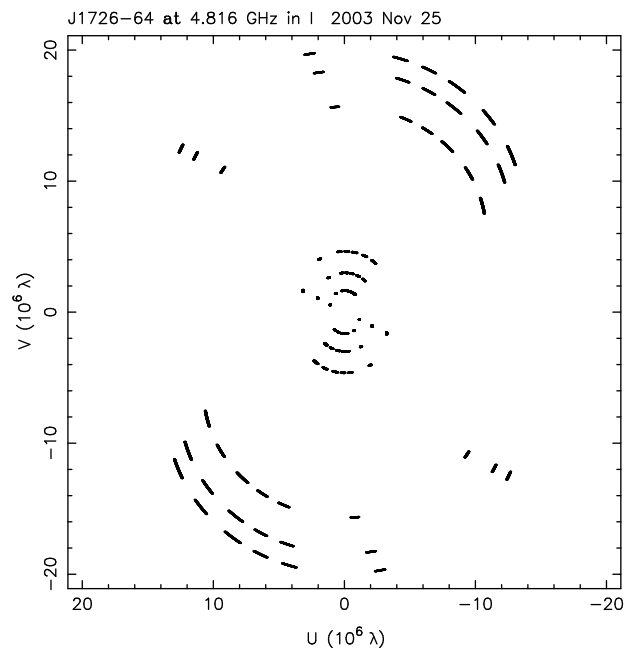


Figure 1. The (u, v) coverage for MRC 1722-644 (J1726-6427) with Parkes, ATCA, Mopra and Hobart. The scans were typically 15min in duration.

ability and low fractional polarization characteristic of the class.

Here we describe LBA observations of the four southernmost sources: PKS 1619-680 (J1624-6809), MRC 1722-644 (J1726-6427), PKS 1831-711 (J1837-7108), and PKS 2146-783 (J2152-7807). The other five candidates from Edwards & Tingay (2004) have declinations north of -40° and the results of Very Long Baseline Array (VLBA) observations of these sources have been reported previously. Four of the five were observed at 5 GHz as part of the VSOP Pre-Launch Survey (VLBApl: Fomalont et al. 2000), a companion program to the ATCA program to derive the final source list for the VSOP AGN Survey (Hirabayashi et al. 2000), and the fifth source was studied by Tingay & Edwards (2015).

3 LBA OBSERVATIONS

The southernmost four GPS candidates were observed with the Australian Long Baseline Array (Edwards & Phillips 2015) over an 18 hour period starting on 2003 November 26 at 20:00 UT (proposal code v170). The observing schedule cycled around the four sources such that each source was observed for approximately one quarter of the time but over the full time range of the observation. In addition to the target sources, PKS 1921-293 (approximately 9.4 Jy at this time for our observing frequency) and PKS 1610-771 (approximately

Table 1 GPS candidates from Edwards & Tingay (2004). Flux density at 4.8 GHz, S_5 , variability index at 4.8 GHz, M_5 , fractional polarisation at 4.8 GHz, p_5 , and peak frequency ν_{pk} , are reproduced from Edwards & Tingay (2004). LAS is the largest angular size inferred from the VLBI images considered in this paper. See text for details.

Source name	J2000	z	ν_{pk} (GHz)	width	M_5 (%)	p_5	S_5 (Jy)	S_{VLBI} (Jy)	LAS (mas)	LAS pc
PKS 0150–334	J0153–3310	0.610	1.5	1.6	0.04	1.35	0.88	0.86	1.0	6.8
PKS 0434–188	J0437–1844	2.702	4.5	1.3	0.05	0.80	0.95	1.08	1.1	9.1
PKS 0642–349	J0644–3459	2.165	3.3	1.4	0.09	2.03	0.85	0.84	3.4	28.7
PKS 1619–680	J1624–6809	1.360	3.1	1.4	0.04	<0.5	1.69	1.56	4.0	34.2
MRC 1656–075	J1658–0739	3.742	4.8	1.2	0.03	<0.5	1.32	1.36	7.1	51.7
MRC 1722–644	J1726–6427	...	1.1	1.0	0.02	<0.5	1.26	1.36	47.0	...
PKS 1831–711	J1837–7108	1.356	8.2	2.0	0.06	1.77	2.39	3.40	13.4	114.5
PKS 2146–783	J2152–7807	3.997	4.3	1.3	0.03	<0.5	1.15	1.39	0.4	2.6
PKS 2254–367	J2257–3627	0.006	2.7	1.8	0.04	<0.5	1.28	1.15	83.0	10.3

3.7 Jy at this time for our observing frequency) were observed for short periods as fringe-finders and to assist in establishing the flux density calibration for the observations. These flux densities were obtained by interpolating between observations in that ATCA Calibrator Database¹.

The array of telescopes consisted of the Australia Telescope Compact Array (ATCA) (5 x 22 m), Mopra (22 m), Parkes (64 m), Hobart (26 m), and Ceduna (30 m). The S2 recording system was used to record a 16 MHz band in left and right circular polarisations, centred at 4.816 GHz. The recorded data were correlated at the Australia Telescope National Facility S2 correlator (Wilson et al. 1996). Due to instrumental issues at Ceduna, the data from this telescope was not usable and is not considered further.

The correlated data were imported into AIPS². As all the target sources are bright, phase reference calibrators were not included in the observing schedule. Fringe-fitting proceeded on the fringe-finders and targets, finding good delay and rate solutions for each antenna across the full time range and for both polarisations. The fringe-fit solutions were applied to the data. System temperature data and gain information from each antenna were imported into AIPS and applied to the correlated data to convert the amplitudes from correlation coefficients into jansky. We examined the calibrated data for PKS 1921–293 and estimated corrections to the antenna gains by comparison to the cataloged flux density for PKS 1921–293 at 4.8 GHz near the observing epoch. These corrections were then applied to all target sources, via a second round of amplitude calibration in AIPS.

The data for all target sources were then exported as UVFITS files and further examined using Difmap (Shepherd 1997). In Difmap, the data for each target was flagged for bad visibilities, averaged over 10 second periods (the correlation integration time was 2 seconds), and averaged the two circular polarisations into Stokes I. As an example, the (u, v) coverage for MRC 1722–644 (J1726–6427) is shown in Figure 1. Each target was imaged (images sizes of 128 x 128 pixels of 3 mas pixel size) and calibrated using standard clean and self-calibration tasks. Deconvolution was guided by clean windows, set on the peak residuals in the field, and cleaning proceeded until the peak negative and peak positive residuals had comparable magnitudes. Both phase and amplitude self-calibration was employed, with overall amplitude self-calibration corrections to the flux densities of order 10% for all antennas and all targets. We adopt 10% as the error on the flux density estimates guided by previous experience (e.g., Tingay et al. 1998). The angular resolution achieved in the images ranged between 6 and 23 mas (Figures 2 to 5). The typical image r.m.s. achieved was approximately 10 mJy, producing images with dynamic ranges of approximately 50 to 100.

In order to extract quantitative information on the target source morphologies, at the end of the imaging and self-calibration process, we replaced the point source clean component models with elliptical Gaussian components, between one and three for each target source. The Difmap task modelfit was then used to fit the models to the data for each target. The results of the model fitting are given in Table 2.

4 RESULTS

In this section we present the results of our LBA observations and consider published observations of the other sources and attempt to characterise the parsec-

¹<http://www.narrabri.atnf.csiro.au/calibrators/>

²AIPS is produced and maintained by the National Radio Astronomy Observatory, a facility of the National Science Foundation operated under cooperative agreement by Associated Universities, Inc.

Table 2 Parameters of the target source structure models (elliptical Gaussian model components). S is the total flux density at 4.8 GHz of the model component in Jy. r is the angular distance of the model component from the image phase centre in milliarcseconds. θ is the position angle of the model component relative to the phase centre, in degrees east of north. a is the full width at half maximum of the major axis of the model component in milliarcseconds. b is the ratio of the minor axis to the major axis full widths at half maximum. ϕ is the position angle of the major axis of the model component, east of north.

Source	J2000	S (Jy)	r (mas)	θ (deg)	a (mas)	b	ϕ (deg)
PKS 1619–680	J1624–6809	0.71	5.1	56	6.7	0.35	55
		0.85	0.9	80	5.4	0.00	66
MRC 1722–644	J1726–6427	0.53	6.4	–2	6.1	0.54	46
		0.36	2.5	90	5.7	0.25	82
		0.47	40.8	141	5.1	0.26	49
PKS 1831–711	J1837–7108	2.3	0.1	–62	2.1	0.64	–18
		1.1	13.3	142	7.7	0.00	65
PKS 2146–783	J2152–7807	1.39	0.0	–26	0.36	1.0	–169

scale morphology of the source. We are guided by the work of Snellen et al. (2000) who classified the radio morphologies as Core-Jet sources (CJ), Compact Symmetric Objects (CSO), Compact Double sources (CD), or Complex sources. Compact Doubles may be considered a subset of Compact Symmetric Objects (see, e.g., Peck & Taylor 2000): a CD source has no central component, whereas a CSO has a central component with extended structure on both sides.

PKS 0150–334: Imaged at 5 GHz as part of the VLBApl observations in June 1996 and resolved into two components of similar brightness separated by 1 mas (Fomalont et al. 2000). While at face value this is suggestive of a compact double, the spacing is somewhat less than would be typical for this class (cf. Snellen et al. 2000) and a core-jet morphology cannot be ruled out. This is borne out by the subsequent observation at 8.4 GHz by Ojha et al. (2004) in November 2002, which revealed two components separated by 3.3 mas. Acknowledging that a speed derived from only two observations should be treated with caution, at a redshift of 0.61, an apparent motion of 2.3 mas in 6.4 years corresponds to an apparent superluminal motion of $12.8c$. Further observations are required to confirm this but, in any case, it is apparent that the source has a core-jet morphology.

PKS 0434–188: Imaged as part of the VLBApl (Fomalont et al. 2000) and resolved into two components of similar brightness (0.62 and 0.45 Jy) separated by 1.1 mas. The source was observed in February 2002 as part of the VSOP Survey Program with the resulting model containing two components (0.62 and 0.35 Jy) separated by 1.3 mas (Dodson et al. 2008). (We note an error in the formatting of Table 3 of Dodson et al. which has resulted in a third component being erroneously listed for this source — closer inspection indicates it is actually the second component of J0743–6726.) In the light of the previous example, further observations

are required to better characterise the source evolution, both spectral and morphological, and distinguish between a compact double or core-jet morphology.

PKS 0642–349: The VLBApl image (Fomalont et al. 2000) is dominated by a compact core of 0.69 Jy and a secondary component of 0.15 Jy located 3.4 mas to the west, with a possible third component a further 10 mas to west. This has the characteristics of a core-jet morphology.

PKS 1619–680: Our LBA image (Figure 2) reveals two components of similar flux density and with similar major axes separated by 7 mas. We note the model fit to the data presented in Table 2 has a linear (formally zero-width) second component: we do not interpret this literally but rather take it to suggest that an elongated Gaussian component would provide an acceptable fit, and that a higher resolution observation may resolve this component into a number of smaller components. Higher resolution observations are required to distinguish between a compact double morphology or a core-jet morphology.

MRC 1656–075: The VLBApl image is dominated by a bright, resolved 1.3 Jy component, with a 0.05 Jy secondary offset by 7.1 mas (Fomalont et al. 2000). The disparity in flux densities argues against classification as a compact double — Peck & Taylor (2000), for example, adopted a requirement of a ratio less than 10:1 for a CSO — and suggests a core-jet morphology. Multi-frequency data to examine the spectral characteristics of the components would be useful.

MRC 1722–644: Our LBA observations resolve this source into two components separated by almost 40 mas (Figure 3). The brighter of these is more extended, and can be modelled by two overlapping components. This morphology is reminiscent of PKS 1934–638 (Tzioumis et al. 2002; Tzioumis et al. 2010), and we categorise it as a compact double. Dodson et al. (2008)

note that in a VSOP Survey observation there were no detections on space baselines.

PKS 1831–711: Our LBA observations resolve this source into two components separated by 13 mas (Figure 4). The brighter component is about twice as bright as the fainter, with the latter being more extended. The best model fit to the more extended component is a single linear component which we consider in the same manner as for PKS 1619–680. Based on the image alone, we would provisionally classify this as a compact double, however as discussed in the next section, consideration of additional information leads us to favour a core-jet interpretation. We note that a VSOP survey observation in May 1999 found a compact core, 0.2 mas in size, and with evidence of some extended structure (Dodson et al. 2008), but suggest the limited ground array in that observation (Hobart, Mopra, Hartbeesthoek) may have struggled to resolve the structure revealed by our observation.

PKS 2146–783: Our LBA observations yield a strongly core-dominated source, modelled by a single circular Gaussian component (Figure 5). Despite this, Dodson et al. (2008) found no detections on space baselines in a VSOP survey observation. Based on our observations, the source is unresolved.

PKS 2254–367: This low-redshift GPS source was imaged at four frequencies with the VLBA in November 2003, revealing a compact core and symmetric structure on both sides, leading to classification as a compact symmetric object (Tingay & Edwards 2015).

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 Status of Southern GPS candidates

In Table 1 we give the sum of the flux densities of the components in the VLBI image and compare this to the mean flux density in the ATCA monitoring. We note these measurements are non-contemporaneous (VLBApl in June 1996; ATCA monitoring 1996 to 2000; our LBA observations 2003) but as bona fide GPS sources display generally low variability this is not as critical as might otherwise be the case. It is apparent that the VLBI observations have recovered $\gtrsim 90\%$ of the flux density in all cases. The “missing” flux density may be due to low-level extended emission, or to source variability.

The biggest discrepancy is for PKS 1831–711, where the VLBI flux density significantly exceeds the ATCA flux density. Edwards & Tingay (2004) previously noted that the PKSCAT flux densities for this source, e.g. 1.15 Jy at 5.0 GHz (Wright & Otrupcek 1990), differ significantly from more recent values, e.g., 2.29 Jy (Wright et al. 1994) and 2.39 Jy (Tingay et al. 2003a), suggesting significant long term variability. The total flux density of the components in the LBA image,

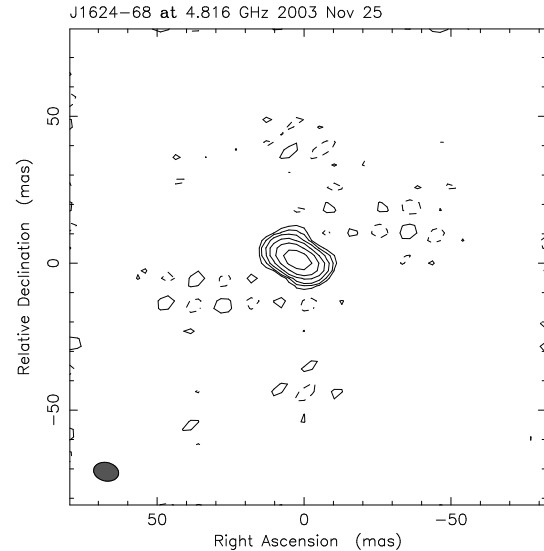


Figure 2. LBA image of PKS 1619–680 (J1624–6809). The image peak is 0.99 Jy/beam, with contours at $-2, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32$ and 64 per cent of the peak. The beam FWHM is $8.6 \text{ mas} \times 6.3 \text{ mas}$ at a position angle of 77° .

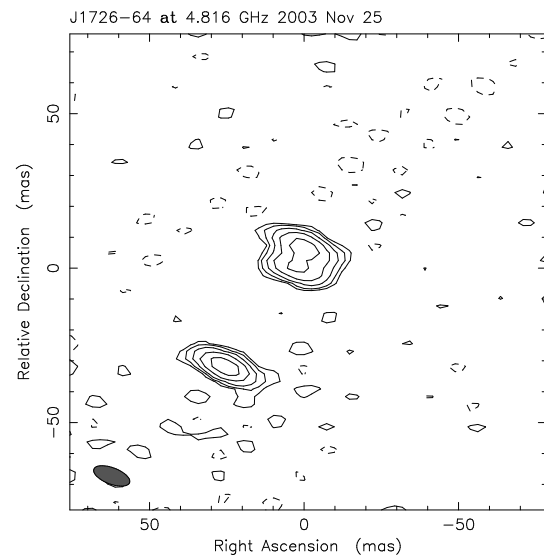


Figure 3. LBA image of MRC 1722–644 (J1726–6427). The image peak is 0.42 Jy/beam, with contours at $-4, 4, 8, 16, 32$ and 64 per cent of the peak. The beam FWHM is $12.4 \text{ mas} \times 5.3 \text{ mas}$ at a position angle of 69° .

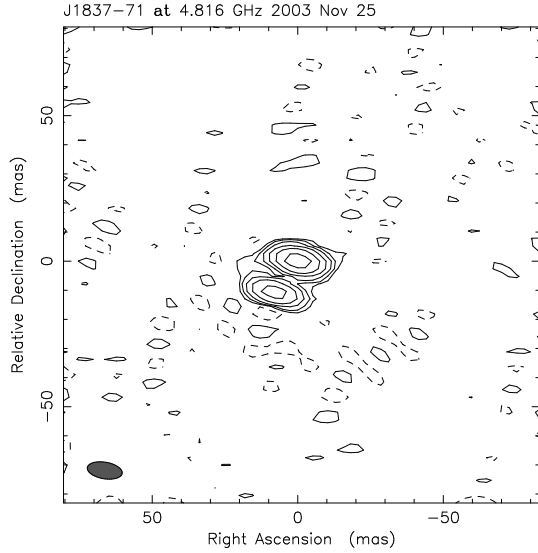


Figure 4. LBA image of PKS 1831–711 (J1837–7108). The image peak is 2.22 Jy/beam, with contours at -2 , 2 , 4 , 8 , 16 , 32 and 64 per cent of the peak. The beam FWHM is $12.1 \text{ mas} \times 5.7 \text{ mas}$ at a position angle of 80° .

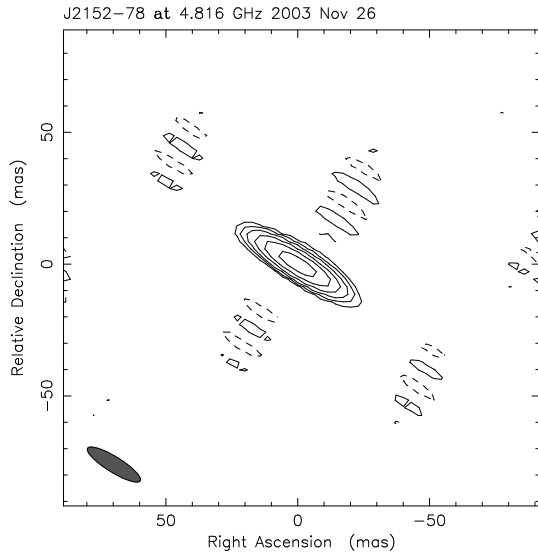


Figure 5. LBA image of PKS 2146–783 (J2152–7807). The image peak is 1.39 Jy/beam, with contours at -2 , 2 , 4 , 8 , 16 , 32 and 64 per cent of the peak. The beam FWHM is $23.5 \text{ mas} \times 5.9 \text{ mas}$ at a position angle of 58° .

3.4 Jy, is higher again, confirming this source is significantly more variable than the majority of GPS sources. (Its ATCA variability index was the second highest of the 9 candidates here.) Edwards & Tingay (2004) also pointed out that the spectral width of J1837–7108 was the largest of all 9 candidates. This is further evidence in favour of a core-jet interpretation of the morphology, and suggests that the source belongs to the class of AGN which only temporarily have a peaked spectrum during the spectral evolution of an outburst.

Similarly, Edwards & Tingay (2004) inferred moderate long-term variability for J2152–7807 from differences between PKSCAT values, e.g., 0.77 Jy at 5 GHz (Wright & Otrupcek 1990), and more recent determinations, 1.13 Jy (Wright et al. 1994) and 1.15 Jy (Tingay et al. 2003a).

Table 1 also contains the largest angular size (LAS) of the sources based on the VLBI observations. The conversion from angular to projected linear size was made using the cosmology calculator of Wright (2006) adopting $H_0=69.6 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$, $\Omega_M=0.286$ and $\Omega_{\text{vac}}=0.714$. The values of the LAS confirm that the milli-arcsecond scale structure (which, as noted above, makes up the overwhelming majority of the radio emission) is confined within a kiloparsec in all cases, as expected for GPS sources.

5.2 Distribution of morphological types

We have classified the parsec-scale morphologies as four likely core-jet sources, one CSO, one compact double, one unresolved, and two which may be compact doubles or core-jet sources. Further observations of these latter two, ideally at two or more frequencies to determine the spectral characteristics of the components, would enable their classifications to be determined.

Although our sample is small, it is interesting to compare it with the results of Snellen et al. (2000). For their sample of 47 faint GPS sources (with peak flux densities ranging between 30 and 900 mJy), 3 were classified as CSO, 11 as CD, 7 as CJ, and 2 as complex. Of the remainder, 20 could not be classified as they were too compact. Snellen et al. (2000) noted, as we have, that many of the sources classified as CD or CJ had only two components, resulting in their classifications being tentative. The biggest difference between our results and those of Snellen et al. is that we have far fewer unresolved sources, most likely as the sources in our sample are brighter, with peak flux densities $\gtrsim 1 \text{ Jy}$.

Stanghellini et al. (1997; 1999) considered the morphological information available for a sample of 20 GPS sources and found that GPS quasars have preferentially core-jet or complex morphologies and GPS galaxies tend to be CSOs. Only one of our candidates is classified as a galaxy, and it is a CSO. We find less evidence

for complex morphologies among the quasars, however our sample is small.

We note that PKS 0642–349, which has a clear core-jet morphology, has the highest fractional polarisation (2%) and highest variability index (0.09) of the nine candidates. PKS 0150–334, which also has a core-jet morphology, similarly has a detectable fractional polarisation.

5.3 High redshift sources

Edwards & Tingay (2004) considered the redshift distribution of the GPS sources and candidates and confirmed it differed significantly from that of a larger flat-spectrum sample. The trend has become even stronger for this sample of 9 candidates, as two of the three sources without redshift determinations at the time have subsequently been identified by Healey et al. (2008) with $z > 3$ quasars. (The other, MRC 1722–644, still has no redshift.)

Mingaliev et al. (2013) report that there is a deficit of objects at large redshifts with peak frequencies below several GHz. Inspection of Table 1 appears to support this, as the $z > 2$ sources all have peak frequencies greater than 3 GHz, however comparison with the larger sample of sources in Table 1 of Edwards & Tingay (2004) reveals this apparent trend is not as evident when a larger sample (albeit smaller than that of Mingaliev et al.) is considered.

In Table 3 we compile a list of GPS sources and candidates with $z > 3$ from O’Dea (1990), Labiano et al. (2007) and this work, in order to examine the parsec-scale morphologies of this class of extreme GPS sources. The age of universe spanned by these redshifts corresponds to 1.6 to 2.2 Gyr. B0429–388 is the only source for which there is not a published VLBI image (and we note that while the spectrum is curved it has yet to be firmly established that it is in fact peaked). We tabulate the approximate Largest Angular Size of the parsec-scale image, noting that the VLBI images span a range of sensitivities due to both the epoch the observations were made (more recent observations are generally made with wider bandwidths) and the observing mode (some are snapshots, others are dedicated observations). We do not give a LAS for B1422+231 as it is gravitational lensed and the lensed images are subject to a range of amplifications in flux density and scale, though none of the images is larger than several mas in extent (Oriente et al. 2006).

Only two of the sources are unresolved, and several extend over more than 10 mas. The resolved sources all appear to have a core-jet morphology: Oriente et al. (2006) proposed B1614+051 as a candidate CSO source, however comparison with the subsequent observation of Pushkarev and Kovalev (2012) lead us to tentatively favour a core-jet morphology. This predom-

inance of core-jet morphologies is in accord with previous reports that quasars are more likely to have core-jet or complex structures (Stanghellini 2003).

We note that the sources in Table 3 are compiled from several sources and are subject to their respective selection biases, and reiterate that the VLBI morphologies are based on a heterogeneous set of VLBI observations. Nevertheless, the predominance of CJ morphologies, and absence of CD or CSO morphologies, is striking and deserves a more systematic follow-up.

5.4 The spectral widths of Compact Doubles

Edwards & Tingay (2004) observed that the spectrum of MRC 1722–644 has a width comparable to the (narrow) spectra of the compact double PKS 1934–638 (Tzioumis et al. 2002; Tzioumis et al. 2010) and the compact symmetric object 0108+388 (O’Dea et al. 1991; Marr et al. 2001) which led them to predict that MRC 1722–644 might also display a Compact Double morphology, which is borne out by our LBA observations.

Further examples can be found in the sample of Dallacasa et al. (1998): 1518+047 and 1607+268 are Compact Doubles with separations of 150 and 60 mas respectively, and both have spectral widths of ~ 1.1 decades of frequency. More recently, Callingham et al. (2015) reported that the GPS source PKS B0008–421 has the smallest known spectral width of any GPS source, and the steepest known spectral slope below the turnover, close to the theoretical limit of synchrotron self-absorption. The VLBI-scale morphology has two components separated by ~ 120 mas.

Simplistically, such a correlation seems reasonable: if compact double sources are comprised of two lobes, with the central component either heavily absorbed (at these frequencies) or in a quiescent state, it would be quite natural for the superposition of the spectra of the two components to be narrower than the case where an additional, generally flatter spectrum, core component also contributes to the total source spectrum. However, inspection of other compact double sources indicates that any such correlation is not tight: Taylor & Peck (2003) found PKS 2344–192 (J2347–1856) to be a compact double with a separation of ~ 32 mas, but the source has yet to be established as a GPS source (while the spectrum is curved, it is not clear it is peaked). Similarly, Taylor et al. (2000) found 1031+567 to be a compact double with a separation of ~ 34 mas. While archival data indicates it has a peaked spectrum, the width is ~ 1.5 decades of frequency, appreciably broader than the examples above.

Generally, however, sources with CD or CSO morphologies must either be viewed close to side-on, or possess jets where doppler boosting does not play a significant role, if we are indeed seeing two lobes of similar

Table 3 GPS sources with redshifts, $z > 3$, from O’Dea (1990), Labiano et al. (2007) and this work. Morphologies are U (unresolved) or CJ (core-jet). LAS is the approximate largest angular size (see text for details).

B1950	J2000	z	Morphology	LAS (mas)	Reference
0201+113	J0203+1134	3.639	CJ	2	Pushkarev & Kovalev (2012)
0420−388	J0422−3844	3.110
0636+680	J0642+6758	3.180	U	...	Britzen et al. (2007), Pushkarev & Kovalev (2012)
0642+449	J0646+4451	3.396	CJ	9	Gurvits et al. (1992)
1351−018	J1354−0206	3.707	CJ	13	Frey et al. (1997)
1354−174	J1357−1744	3.147	CJ	32	Frey et al. (1997)
1422+231	J1424+2256	3.626	CJ	...	Orienti et al. (2006)
1442+101	J1445+0958	3.535	CJ	22	Pushkarev & Kovalev (2012)
1526+670	J1526+6650	3.020	CJ	2	Britzen et al. (2007)
1614+051	J1616+0459	3.197	CJ?	2	Orienti et al. (2006), Pushkarev & Kovalev (2012)
1656−075	J1658−0739	3.742	CJ	7	this work
1839+389	J1840+3900	3.095	CJ	2	Britzen et al. (2007)
2000−330	J2003−3251	3.773	CJ	2	Ojha et al. (2005)
2126−158	J2129−1538	3.270	CJ	2	Pushkarev & Kovalev (2012)
2146−783	J2152−7807	3.997	U	...	this work

brightness. Strong absorption of the core suggests we are viewing the source side-on, with the absorption in a disc or torus of material surrounding the core. In contrast, in core-jet sources — assuming jets are intrinsically two-sided — we are seeing the doppler boosted jet oriented towards us and not seeing the doppler de-boosted jet travelling in the opposite direction (although again, absorption could play a role close to the core). Variability is a common feature of core-jet sources, amplified by Doppler boosting, and so one might expect core-jet sources generally to be more variable, and therefore for the spectra of core-jet sources to evolve away from having GPS spectra more quickly than their CSO or CD counterparts. Compact Double sources might then be expected to be less (or more slowly) variable, as is the case for 1031+567 (Fassnacht & Taylor 2001) and PKS 1934−638, the primary flux density calibrator for the ATCA (Partridge et al. 2016). MRC 1722−644, which we classify as a CD, has the lowest variability index of the nine candidates (see Table 1).

6 FUTURE WORK

We have established that one of the candidate GPS sources examined shows evidence for sufficient variability to exclude it as a bona fide GPS source. The other sources remain good candidates for inclusion in GPS catalogues. Multi-epoch, and multi-frequency, VLBI observations in the future would enable the morphologies of the sources to be established more firmly, particular in discriminating between core-jet sources and compact double sources.

On-going monitoring to establish the persistence (or otherwise) of the peaked spectra is another approach, the utility of which has been demonstrated for PKS 1718−649 by Tingay et al. (2015). In addition, results at lower frequencies from the MWA GLEAM survey (Wayth et al. 2015; Hurley-Walker et al. in preparation) and the Australian SKA Pathfinder (Johnston et al. 2007) will extend the frequency range over which the spectra can be determined and monitored.

7 CONCLUSIONS

We have presented the first parsec-scale images of four candidate southern GPS sources and considered these alongside published VLBI images of the five other candidate GPS sources from Edwards & Tingay (2004). We find core-jet or compact double morphologies dominate, with further observations required to distinguish between these two possibilities. The sole compact symmetric object, PKS 2254−367, is a nearby galaxy. One of the nine candidates, PKS 1831−711, displays appreciable variability, suggesting its GPS spectrum is more ephemeral in nature. Although the sample is small, there is some evidence that core-jet sources are more polarised and more variable, and that compact doubles are the least variable. MRC 1722−644, which has the narrowest spectral width of the sample, has a compact double morphology, and while there are other examples of such a correlation it is not universal. Two of our sample have been found to lie among the highest redshift GPS sources known. An examination of the VLBI morphologies of the 15 catalogued high-redshift ($z > 3$) sub-

class of GPS sources suggests that core-jet morphologies predominate in this class, with more systematic follow-up of this apparent trend encouraged.

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